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SUNDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1966.

The Ovster Industry.

Professor Brooks, of Maryland, takes a most optimistic view of the probabilities of the oyster industry in the Chesapeake Bay. He says that the bay may be made to produce each year as many bysters as have been produced in al the past years, which he estimates at four hundred billion bushels.

Speaking of the efforts that have been made within recent years to increase the supply of oysters by artificial means he submits many interesting facts, which it would be well for Virginia to consider The oyster is enormously prolific, a sinone giving birth in a season to many million young. But millions of oysters, says Professor Brooks, are born for each one that grows to maturity Fifty years ago, it was discovered that it was possible to save many of these oysters by artificial means, and experiments have been carried on in France us well as in Connecticut, and other parts of the United States, which proves that this can be done successfully and economically on a very large scale.

Let us now recite some additional facts submitted by Professor Brooks. Soon affer the oyster is born it fastens itself to some solid body. It is so small at first that if it falls on a muddy or slimy bottom, it is smothered and killed at once; its only chance of life being the discovery of some perfectly clean hard body upon which to fasten. In the absence of such body the young oyster perishes. The method of propagating the oyster, therefore, is to place within reach the hard bodies to which it may

No spat collector seems to be better adapted for use in our waters than oysfer shells, but in order to serve this purpose, the shells must be perfectly clean. In regions where there is no danger from frost or where the young growth is to be planted in deeper water before winter the shells may be deposited at or even above low-water mark, and in the sounds of North Carolina oysters thrive even at high-tide mark. The shells should be deposited in the early summer -in June, July and August-in localities where there is enough current to sweep the swimming young past them. A hard bottom is to be preferred, but this method may be employed with great advantage upon any soft bottoms which are near the surface. In this case the shells should not be uniformly distributed, but placed in piles or ridges. If these ridges are properly arranged with reference to the direction of the current they will produce secondary curany bottom which is bare or nearly bare at low tide and which is exposed to the winds and waves may in time he swept nearly clear of mud. Each time the tide comes in the mud is stirred up and suspended in the water, and as the tide sbbs this suspended matter is swept into the channels between the obstructions and is carried away. Shells are very effective as spat collectors. Shell wharves built out into deep water, so as to catch and turn the passing current, are often found to be covered with young oysters at all stages of growth and in good con-

dition for planting. The month of June is usually the best time for shelling the bottom, and the quantity of shells varies according to circumstances, but in most cases, one thousand bushels to the acre are not too many. The serious opposition to the of shells is that the method is wasteful, for fifty or one hundred oysters are often attached to one shell, and as the oysters grow, some of them are neces sarily crowded out and destroyed. The use of tiles, therefore, has been introdeced in France to avoid this loss.

As tiles can be employed without diffi culty in deep water they are well adapted for use in our bay. Those which are used in France are much like a common drain pipe sawed in two longitudinally. They cannot be obtained in our markets at present, although they could be made very cheaply if there were any demand them. Each tile is about 1 1-2 or 3 feet long, 6 or 8 inches wide, concave on one side and convex on the other. The shape of the tile is important, as nearly all the oysters fasten themselves upon the concave surface. They adhere firmly that it is difficult to detach them without injury, and to avoid this

lithe French oyster breeders coat the tiles scaled off with the young oysters when these are large enough to be distributed upon the planting grounds.

In our waters, however, clean oyster in Richmond, and everywhere cles, that

shells are the best substance to use for the purpose, and there is hardly a spot In the bay which may not be converted into an oyster bed, by this simple method of cultivation. There is no body of walter in the world which offers advantages for the cultivation of this industry equal to those afforded by the Chesapeake Bay, for there is no other suitable place which has such a great area of bot-The statement is then repeated tom. that the number of oysters, which the bay might be made to furnish annually, is greater than the total number which have been taken from our waters in the past. The thing needed to make this great source of wealth available is permassion to engage in oyster culture. "When the citizens of Maryland demand the right to enter in this industry and to reclaim their property," says Professor Brooks in conclusion, "a new era of prosperity will be introduced and the byster area will be developed with great rapidity."

This is a difficult question to handle either in Maryland or Virginia, because politics enters largely into the solution of the problem. But it is a fact that Chesapeake Bay offers wondrous advan-tages to the people of Virginia and these advantages should not be longer neglected. It is a scientific question, a practical question, a business question, which be determined upon scientific, should practical and business principles, and not upon the principle of politics,

The Cigarette.

A number of interesting letters have been published in our afternoon contemporary as to who was the first manufacturer of cigarettes in this city, As yet, the question has not been decided; it is an open one still. It is admitted, however, that Allen & Ginter were the first persons to establish a factory here to produce eigarettes, Kinney, however, was already in the field in New York, Long before that time, of course, the cigarette was in use in many parts of the world, especially among the Spanish and French. The custom of cigarette smoking had made some advance here before the war, but was nothing like as general in Richmond as it was in New Orleans. Forty or fifty years ago, at least, some of the boys of this city were in habit of making and smoking cigarettes, but having no 'cigarette paper," they used paper of other grades, rolled it and then filled it with smoking tobacco. Such cigarettes the boys made for their own use, though it now appears that they placed some for sale in the stores. Later on, Allen & Ginter opened their factory.

The Mr. Allen who was associated with Mr. Ginter was Mr. John F. Allen, was was or had been a cigar manufacturer, and who for a long time lived on the south side of Cary Street, near Fifth, in a house that stands far back in the yard. Directly opposite Major Ginter bought an old house and remodeled it at great expense, and made it one of the most luxuriously furnished homes in the city. This is the house now occupied by Captain W. Gordon McCabe.

The place of business of Allen & Ginter was for a long time on Franklin Street, one square below the Ballard House. There they laid the foundation of their fortune, and there in the beginning they turned out cigars, cigarettes and smoking tobacco.

Major Ginter foresaw the great future of the cigarette trade and was willing to make large expenditures to develop it but Mr. Allen was more conservative. He, therefore, sold out his interest in the firm to Major Ginter and retired with a for tune suited to his simple habits. The rest of his useful and honorable life he spent in case and in the enjoyment of painting and music. We all know Major Ginter's life his-

tory; how creditable it was to him and how valuable it was to Richmond, but his old partner was also a worthy character, deserving, too, to be gratefully remembered, Mr. Allen used his income at the bidding of his kind heart, and in his will generously remembered public charitles, as well as those dear ones who were dependent upon him. The eigarette busienss grew and multi-

was rife; the road was covered with their drummers, and fortunes were expended annually in advertising. Then talk began | nicipal primary and general election takes to be heard about a consolidation, and the result was that the American Tobacco Company was formed. Major Ginter opposed the proposition for a good while, but finally yielded, and an applicaton for a charter for the combination was made to the Virginia Legislature.

Our recollection is that it was granted, but upon a hue and cry being raised, steps were taken by the Legislature to repeal it, pending which the company went to New Jersey, and were there incorporated, And there they yearly contribute to the public treasury a neat little sum of money in the shape of a corporation tax.

One's Prescription.

The question as to whom a prescription belongs-whether to the druggist who has filled it, or to the purchaser, is up once more before a New York court.

This is a question which the able and loquacious leisure class that frequent drug stores have discussed for ages past. In Richmond, the custom is, we believe, for the druggist to retain the proscription, but to give the person offer

ng it to be filled a copy, if requested. The argument advanced in support of this course is that the druggist may need the original as a measure of selfprotection. There would appear to be much reason in that view, because some nedical practitioners have been known to make dreadful mistakes in their predone so can be readily recalled by many discovered by the druggist; sometimes patient, or is alleged to be the cause of death. See at what disadvantage the druggist would be if he were not able to show what formula had been given

we know of, for the druggist to keep the prescription on file in his store and furnish the purchaser with a copy of it when requested. Whether it is in strict conformity with law or not we do not know, but it appears to be so reasonable that it is generally acquiesced in.

The sometimes and the second of the Thirties

The Suffrage.

A special from Baltimore says that in the inner circles of the Maryland Demooracy plans are browing to carry out the anti-election plodge of negro disfranchisement. It is further said that the Virginia Constitution seems to furnish the material most approved by the Democrats for use in framing such suffrage amondments desired by them for the State. This, says the correspondent, is partly because Virginia was the last the Southern States to act, and her law-makers had the experience of their sister States to guide them, and also because conditions in Virginia more closely approach those in Maryland.

We believe that the Democrats of Maryland will make no mistake to adopt the Virginia plan, for it has operated admirably here. Under it, the objectionable negroes have been excluded from the suffrage, and all negroes who have any business to vote are admitted. We believe that the law has been administered with entire fairness to the negro. Under the temporary understanding clause it was largely in the power of the registrars to admit whom they would, and exclude whom they would, with this provise that they must admit every negro who paid as much as one dollar a year in taxes to the State. In this way the thrifty negroes were registered, while those who were ignorant and shiftless were excluded.

The Virginia electorate has been thoroughly purged, and we have ridded ourselves of a nuisance, a menace and a source of corruption and evil. It was the best that could be done under the circumstances, and the task was well

Heroafter there will be a straightout educational test, and there will be no discrimination against the negro.

Under Which Law?

Several days ago we made reference to a critical situation in the negro settlement of New Guinea, near Springfield, Mass. This settlement, as was stated at the time, is made up of thriftless negroes who refused to send their children to school. It was finally decided to establish a school for the special benefit of the New Guinea negro children, and a negro woman was engaged to teach the school. But the negroes refused to patronize the school on the grounds that it was a discrimination to have a separate school for their children. The school trustees were in doubt as to what course to pursue, but finally decided to send white children also to the New Guinea school, and it was ordered that all children of the school age below the fifth grade in New Guinea and in the neighborhood should attend this school.

The negroes no longer objected, but objection now comes from the whites, who declare that they will not permit their children to be taught by a negro

As attendance to school in Massachu seits is compulsory, it is not clear how the problem will be solved. Will the parents of white children obey the law of the land or the law of nature?

A Lesson From Nature.

Nature is our great teacher, and we may learn many valuable lessons from her if we go to her school in a spirit of willingness. Nature teaches us beautiful lessons in the divine grace of giving. The sun gives it light and heat without stint, and without asking anything in raturn; the clouds give their rain to the unjust as well as to the just; the soil gives its fruits, returning to every man who tills it that which he asks for; the trees give their shade; the flowers give their perfume; the mines give their gold and silver and precious stones. Ask what you will, Mother Earth gives generously, gloriously, "seeking not her own." Only man and beast are selfish.

The Last Day.

To-morrow at noon is the last time you rents and will thus cause the soft mud plied, not only here, but in North Carowill be able to pay your State poll tax, to flow off between them. In this way lina, and North and West, Competition of your name goes upon the delinquent list you will be distranchised to all intents and purposes when the next mu place. In other words, then you can b only a looker-on at what promises to be the most animated and important

election in years.

If the restricted electorate is to do the good expected of it, those who are worthy of suffrage should fully qualify themsolves to vote. This means that they must pay the required poll tax. Numbers of men you never would have belleved would have paid the poll tax have paid it. Some of these are not generally considered desirable voters. On the other hand, many well dressed, well to do and ambitious young men have neglected this duty entirely. Unless they avail them selves of this last opportunity their name will appear, not upon the voting list, but upon the delinquent list next year,

The Lee Monument.

Tourists to Richmond invariably make the Lee statue one of the first points which they visit, and there could be few more impressive memories to carry away than that noble statue, were it no for the utterly unkemp and slipshod condition of the grass plot which surrounds it. Surely a statue raised with so many pains and so much affection in memory of our great leader should not be left standing in a path-marked circle over grown with a jungle of wire grass. To see the grass plot around the Lee statu to-day is a poor advertisement for Richmond and one that many of ou real advantages will not outweigh.

So it seems settled that the "day" of the birth of Stonewall Jackson is not definitely known.

the fact that the family records were destroyed while he was a child. He himself thought "it most probable that the 21st was the day-January 21st." --However, the survivors of the Stone-

PAW-PAW

Just the Tonic That People of the South Need, Says

MRS. A. ALLEN

A Highly Respected Resident of Richmond.

PAW-PAW BEST TONIC ON EARTH,



PAW-PAW BEST TONIC ON EARTH, SAYS MRS. ALLEN.

I consider Munyon's Faw-Paw the best pepsin tonic on carth, and just what we, the people of the South, require to regulate our diet. I was a victim to nervous depression, weakness of stomach and a general feeling of goneness for which I tried many remedies without the least beneaf. One week ago I purchased a bottle of Paw-Paw. I expected to find a bitter and disagreeable mixture, as I had been taking, but, on the contrary, I found it most pleasant and agreeable to the taste. I began using it with instant relief. Within two days my nerves were pacified, my despondency gone, my exceedingly weak stomach became strong. I could eat, digest my food and sleep soundly, and I am now without the least symptom of my recent ills. Frepent that Paw-Paw is the best tonic on earth.

(Signed)

MRS. A. ALLEN,

a (Signed) MRS. A. ALLEN,
527 N. Second St., Richmond, Va.
If you have dyspepsia, Try it.
If you are nervous, Try it.
If you are despondent, Try it.
If you are weak and run down, Try it.
If you are weak and run down, Try it.
If you are weak and run down, Try it.
Cast away all tonics, all medicines and all stimulants and let Munyon's Paw-Paw make you well. It will lift you into the high altitudes of hope and hold you there. It will give exhibitant without intoxication.
Sold by all druggists'. Large bottle, \$1. Paw-Paw Laxative Pills, 25c. a bottle.

wall Brigade and the Confederate Camp of Danville, and Lee Camp, of Rich mond, concur in the view that the 18th of January-Lee's birthday-should hereafter be celebrated as Lee-Jackson Day.
That that will be the practice hereafter we have no doubt. There is all the more propriety in this arrangement since the we men had the highest admiration for one another, Jackson having said of Les that he was the only man he was willing to follow blindfolded, and Lee having spoken of the loss of Juckson as of the loss of his right arm.

The St. Louis Building.

The House yesterday ordered to its en grossment the bill appropriating \$10,000 for the State building at the St. Louis Exposition, and there is no doubt the bill

It should also pass the Senate and receive the signature of the Governor. Vir gnia must have a creditable building at this great exposition, and the State must come up to the ald of individuals who have subscribed in a spirit of patriotism.

In the cities north of us, as well as in Richmond, the snatch thief finds opportunity to fill his pockets.

The Bultimore Herald says "as long as the women continue to carry bags containing money and jewelry, swinging them as they walk, so long will the temptation to rob be strong." Correct! But that presupposes that the women have pockets in their dresses, which they might use, when they haven't. It isn't the fashion, it seems.

Viewed from a masculine standpoint, there is no good and sufficient reason why women should not provide them selves with pockets large enough, at least, to hold the money they possess They must do so, or else take the rish of being robbed. No city has a police force large enough to suppress, gether, the operations of snatch thieves when so many streets are crowded, as now, with shoppers. _____

Delaware is the only State in the Union pillory as punishments, for crimes gencrally. And now the chief warden of the New Castle workhouse says whipping is a failure as a deterrent of crime. The figures that he produces show that men once flogged do not hesitate to repeat the crime and take a second whipping for it. One man has been whipped rive different times-his crime on each occasion being the same.

Maryland has a law "permitting" the use of the lash on a wife beater, but we learn from the Bultimore American that that method of punishment is sel dom used; the poor, ill-used, distressed wife can ordinarily be relied upon to teg off her brute of a husband.

Professor Charles W. Dabney has take hirty days in which to decide whether he will leave the University of Tennesse and accept the presidency of the University of Cincinnati, The new place has salary of \$8,000 per annum attached to it, and includes a handsome residence. rent free.

The professor is a native of this State but lived many years in North Carolina before going to Tennessee. He has been often spoken of in connection with the presidency of the University of Virginia.

A proposition recently made in the Princeton Club, that the club should give Mayor-elect McClellan a dinner, was promptly "chloroformed." Whether his political opponents forced this conclusion, or it was because he had never taken any interest in Princeton matters, is not certain. Both views obtain to some extent. At any rate, the Princetonians resident in New York will not give McCiellan a dinner. However, the ten cent lunch counters are accessible to him.

In Ohio the Supreme Court has derided that a father who failed to send for a physician to attend his child who was ill of pneumonia, but who relied upon the faith cure, could not be indicted for manufaughter. In New York State

the ruling has been quite to the con-trary; but there is a New York statute requiring the parent to furnish the child with food, clothes, shelter and "medical attendance."

There are 18,000 lawyers in the city of New York-quite an army; but many of them are said to be employed by large mercantile firms merely as clerks-law clerks. However, they know there is room enough at the top; their only trouble is to know how to find their way there. There are so many rungs in the ladder and they are so slippery.

The President is solid enough with the folks who make Republican nominees. It may be different when he comes to reckon with the folks who make Presidents of these United States.

No matter at what season of the year the war on the Isthmus breaks out the mosquitoes will be there to take a hand in the moles.

It is natural to suppose that the great powers across the Atlantic would enjoy a little fight that is purely Amer-

eign when you want to. Some lawmakers can resign without a protest.

If this thing keeps up much longer the farmers of Virginia will have a ten inch ice crop on sale next summer. Those Colombian troops are doubtless

glad that there is a mountain between them and certain entangling alliances. Panama has all to win and nothing to

lose, and so she can afford to bet reck-

That fellow, Baylor, and his surveying apparatus has our Legislature guess-

Some of the left over turkeys are being made ready for the Christmas slaughter. The busy Christmas shopper is already beginning to wish it was all over.

The time may come when we will be disposed to call then Panamaniacs.

With a Comment or Two. "Who owns the United States?" asks Bereno Pratt. Is his first name John D.? -Montgomery Advertiser. is supposed to hold a few

Jerry Simpson declares that money is a dear issue in politics. So is the lack of socks as an argument for political preferment.—Savannah News. Jerry's name can't be mentioned, that old sockless story, a story and always was truthless.

Mr. Cleveland is not going to be nominated, neither is Mr. Bryan, and we might add Mr. Gorman. Take whom you chose, outside this trio, but it will not be either of the three.—Concord (N. C.) Tribuno.

This seems to be getting down to a

Senator Overman has had the good luck of securing a favorable committee report of securing a favorable committee report on the bill now before Congress to pro-vide for the Appalachian Forest Reserv-in North Carolina. North Carolina's jun-tor senator is starting off well. He is evidently a man of considerable tact, and besides is a good worker. —Wilmington Star.

"The old flag and an appropriation" as Whiskey keeps getting a black eye and some of these days it will get knocked out. The Big Four system of railroads has just issued an order that no man can drink liquor on or off duty and hold job with the company.—Greensboro Rec-

Here is a prohibition that will prohibit

A GAME QUERY.

Can a Man Eat One Partridge a Day for Thirty Days?

Day for Thirty Days?

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—In a conversation recently the talk was of wild game, particularly of partridges, or quall. I made the assertion that a person could not eat thirty partridges in thirty consecutive days. Mr. James H. McGavock, of Fort Chiswell.

Wythe county, assured me that he could. I told him that some sporting fraternity had a standing offer of a thousand delilars to any one that would eat thirty partridges in thirty days. I was unable, however, to furnish Mr. McGavock any specific information as to what fraternity or organization had made the offer, or any reliable information at all pertaining to the offer.

Mr. McGavock insisted that he could not only eat thirty partridges in thirty days, and thus win the \$1,000, but that he would bet any men \$1,000 that he could accomplish the feat.

Now, I have heard all my life that some sporting fraternity has this standing offer. At the same time I have only heard it in a general way, and hence cannot in any way avouch its authentifulty. Indeed, I should have dropped the matter and not bothered you with it, but in further conversations I find the healef is "hopped in the land" that there

ing offer. At the same time I have only heard it in a general way, and hence cannot in any way avouch its authenticity. Indeed, I should have dropped the matter, and not bothered you with it, but in further conversations I find the belief is "abroad in the land" that there is such an offer, and that one cannot eathirty partridges in thirty days.

I, therefore, ask that you kindly and fully enlighten an unsuspecting community upon the subject.

(a) Is there such a standing offer, and If so, who or what organization makes it?

(b) Can a person eat thirty partridges in thirty consecutive days?

Pulaski City, Va., Dec. 11th.

(We know of no such "standing offer" as that referred to by our correspondent, but we should like to know what our readers think of the proposition. We chance to know of one man who did accomplish the feat "to decide a bet." He ate one partridge a day for thirty consecutive days, and called for more.—

Hearst's Way.

Hearst's Way. Mr. W. R. Hearst might or might not

make a good President, but as the most progressive newspaper man in the country he has certainly learned how to do he has certainly learned how to do things. He wanted to get on a Congressional committee this full. He didn't want this place in a healthearted way-pin wanted it bad. And he went to were and got it in the true Hearst, so were speaker found himself flooded with petilions to put Hearst of the committee and and to do it in soit defence. The Rearst way is characterized by the roughness, determination and decision, it appears that it. Hearst really wants to be Freeders, and that means that the other candidates and better have a care.—Creensboro stecord.

SINCE THE WAR Prescription 100,384"

For Xmas Buyers.

Furs for Christmas.

In a large and varied assortment of styles and prices. In a large and varied assortment or styles and process.

A Handsome Fur Collarette of Isabella Fox, with four \$9.75 lis and two tall tassels.

Ladles' Black Boa, eight tails and tassels.

Extra Long Black Boa, with Ermine lining, and six \$5.00 Protty Brown Boa, six tails and tassels, \$4.00

Umbrellas.

For Gentlemen's Gifts.

prices; a very pretty one for

Neck Ties are appreciated by the men. Our line of 25c. Ties compares favorably with that you pay more for.

Leather Goods.

To please and the prices are positively the lowest ever of-fered on goods of this quality. For instance, we have a Laddles' Wrist Bag in tan, black, and red, leather handle or chain, 25c. 50c

Handkerchiefs, Again.

Yes, we have such a large and tasty assortment of them we can't help talking about it You can get what you want and

W. A. Cheatwood,

1509-11-13 E. Main Street.

******** Events of the Week Under Brief Review.

The message of President Roosevelt was submitted to Congress on Monday, and the next morning was printed by all the daily papers in the country. It was a lengthy document, but because of the fact that it necessarily treated of matters of more lively, and up-to-date interest than is usual with mesages of Presidents, it was probably read by more people than usually take interest in long and prosey public documents. The message, however attracted nearly as much attention for what it didn't say as for what it did say. For instance, the President's "few lines" on the currency question, and his profound slience on the subject of tarifa threated quile as much attention and called for quite as much actuation and the profound slience on the Panama-Columbian affairs. Altogether it was a document that was almost universally read, and that is a great deal more than can be said of most of the documents that have come from the White House of late years.

No European monarch is of more interest to people in this country than the Emperor of Germany, and hence the recent reports of his illness and the guesses of the correspondents as to what maneny of malady he was suffering from, have attracted attention everywhere. It will interest readers of this and other papers to know that Emperor William is not near so had off as some of the correspondents have made him out to be. Here comes the official announcement that he has ordered imperial yacht Hohenzolira to be placed in readiness for a crulse in the Mediterranean, but no date has been set for her departure. It is understood that his majesty will embark on the yacht at some Italian port if his physicians approve of such a trip after watching the effect of the southern climate upon him. It is stated that the emperor will make his appearance at hunting parties at Goehrde on December 17 and 18, although it is not supposed that he will participate in the shooting.

Thi

proposition was, indeed, something of a startler, but we had not then gotten used to big figures. Since that time we have had the Spanish war, big warships, the purchase of the Sandwich Islands, the Philippines and numerous and sundry other things to enlarge and extend our ideas and now it happens that we are not at all startled at the estimate, which the Secretary of the Treasury makes, as to what it will cost us to run our great government for another year. The figures of the Secretary carry us beyond the billion dollar mark and he makes allowance for only what is in makes allowance for he does not see anything not already been provided gressional enactment. Unforeseen expenses may very easily run the figures up to two billions or even more. But what of it? Are we not a great and mighty rich nation?

Last Monday Colonel Wiliam J. Bryan was received by President Loubet at the lutter's official home in Paris. It is said that the sudience was arranged by Ambassador Porter, at Mr. Bryan's special request. Just why Colonel Bryan was so pertioularly anxious to have a little charter with President Loubet doth not appear. It is not known either just what passed in the little private chat these gentlemen had, nor how many times they touched glasses, before they paried, but everybody in this country will be glad that the great latter day commoner swapped yarns with the president of the frisklest nation in the world. We have no doubt both were cellfed and benefited by the interview. The colonel is now resting a while in the fastnesses of Switzerland, and it may be that the Associated Press agents will not be able to reach him for a week or more. For such small favors the public will probably be grateful.

Mayor-elect George B. McClellan, of Mayor-elect George B. McClellan, of Greater New York, was given a complimentary dinner at Washington last Monday night by the Democratic members of the House of Representatives from New York city and State. John Sharp Williams, the Democratic leader in the House, was the guest of honor. Representative Frank B. Wilson presided, and brief speeches were made by Messrs. Suler, Williams, McClellan, Ryan and Sullivan. For the information of a suspicious public we want to make promsuspicious public we want to make prom-inent the fact that this was just a little

social affair, just a little swapping of compliments among warm personal friends and had ho public "reference to allusions" at all. Above all things it had nothing whatever to do with the matter of electing a President of the United States next year,

According to some of the correspondents, congressmen returning to Washington report the existence of a strong Hanna, or anti-Roosevelt, sentiment among the people. It is not confined to New York or Ohio or Indiana, but seems to exist all around. It is "in the air," say these wide awake correspondents, and that is their only explanation. Nearly a year ugo Senator John Tyler Morgan, of Alabama, put the whole country to laughing—laughing at him—by predicting that Roosevelt will not be nominated by the Republicans. Senator Morgan is quite an old man, but he seems to stand a pretty good chance to live to see the laugh on the other fellows. By the way, Mr. Morgan at the same time, predicted that Foraker, of Ohio, would be the nominee of the Republicans. According to some of the correspond-

Among the many interesting reports that came from Washington last week was one to the effect that, before rething from office, Mr. Root, the Secretary of War, will institute still another reform, or at least change, in the military administration. He is credited with the intention of creating several new military departments. The old department of the gulf is to be re-established, under the name of the department of the South, with headquarters at Atlanta, and there is even talk of creating a department of coast defense, with headquarters in Washington.

From the Church Papers.

Nothing is more deceitful than sin. The power of sin lies in its deceitfulness. If sin should appear in DECEITFULNESS all its naked deform-

ing the effect of the southern climate upon him. It is stated that the emperorative at Goshrde on December 17 and 18. although it is not supposed that he will participate in the shooting.

This country almost got up in a state of rebellion against the government when the announcement came a few years ago that a Congress had appropriated a billion dollars to pay the running expenses of the greatest government on earth for a period of twelve months. That proposition was, indeed, something of a startler, but we had not then gotten used to big figures. Since the the constances may be haven.

Circumstances may be beyond our control, but it is always within our power to determine how we shall face them. Sud-your CHOICE? den adversity overcame one man. He fell in a heap, weeping, and has ever since been beseeching people to come to his help.

heap, weeping, and has ever since been beseeching people to come to his help. A neighbor was at the same time visited by like misfortune. He smiled and said: "It is, perinaps, like stirring of the eagle's nest," and went bravely forward to overcome his difficulties. Hardship after hardship visited him in pfilless succession; he never complained to his nearest neighbors, neither relaxed his smile nor abated his Christian activities. Only the look in his eyes deepened, and his tenderness toward men became more marked. Who shall say that that man is not a conqueror of the world, even as his neighbor is one who is being defeated by the world, though adversity is still equally the lot of them both?—Sunday-School Times.

Times.

What must be the power and majesty of the Ruler and Maker of all! He stretcheth out the heavens THE STARS. as a tent to dwell in?

There is no one of all this myriad of far-blazing suns that is not perfectly known to Him. "He calleth them by their names." Out of the whiviwind the Lord spoke to Job of the time when He laid the foundations of the earth and "the morning stars sang together." It was the Shepherd-King who wrote: "The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth His hand: work." If the Babe of Bethlehem was indeed as he claimed the eternal Son of God, we do not wonder that a star guided the wise men, and then stayed its course and hung, lambent and smiling, over the cradle where the infant Redeemer was laid.—Central Presbyterian. laid .- Central Presbyterian.

This twenty-third Psalm is like a harp, whose strings being touched, awaken sweetest melodies, that Like A HARP. thrill the heart with joy and gladness. It is ope of the brightest gens in the golden settings of God's blessed word. The very first verse contains a volume in the sense of strength, protection, rest and love it imparts. The Lord is my shepherd. The Lord, the greator and preserver of all things, whose voice is heard in the tempest, whose smile is seen in the rainbow, whose finger touch kindles the watchings that gleam on the brow of night, who paints the clouds with amber and gold, and drops the purple veil of twilight over laid and sea, bringing rest and peace to se the world.—Christian At Work.

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